

Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Driehaus  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Fallin  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Inlee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston

Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Latham  
LaTourrette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb  
Loeb  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (NY)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Olson  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello

Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reyes  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradner  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shadegg  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz

Wamp  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the call). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1548

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 415 Members have recorded their presence. A quorum is present.

# PERMITTING CONTINUED FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I would like to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the Republican leader, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. My colleagues, there's been a lot of lecturing on the House floor today from my Democrat colleagues about fiscal responsibility. And I heard a lot of about fiscal responsibility in 2005 and 2006 when the then-minority wanted to take the majority.

I think it's time for everyone in this room to take their fair share of blame for the spending that's gone on in this town for far too long. For 36 of the last 40 years, we've spent more than what we've taken in. There's not a household in America that could get by with this. There's not a company in America that could get by with it. And certainly, this government can't get by with it.

For the last 3 years, the Democrat majority, though, after having run on this mantra of fiscal responsibility, has done nothing more than spend, spend, spend and spend. Now, we did our best in 2007 and 2008 to put the brakes on all that spending, and succeeded somewhat. But after this year, for you to criticize us about fiscal responsibility and to lecture us about fiscal responsibility after spending \$1 trillion on a stimulus bill that was supposed to be about creating jobs, and what have we done? We've created more unemployment. We've not put anyone back to work. And we're asking our kids and grandkids to pay \$1 trillion in principal and interest for a bill that's not doing anything other than increasing spending.

But what makes this bill that's on the floor here today to increase the debt limit by \$290 billion a real joke is that as soon as this vote is over, we're going to take up Stimulus II or, as we like to call it, Son of Stimulus. We're going to take up Son of Stimulus, which is going to spend \$150 billion on the same kind of failed spending programs that we passed earlier this year.

And what are we going to do? We're going to use that TARP money that those banks and those financial institutions have paid back. Well, where'd that money come from? We had to go borrow it. Everybody knows, everybody that voted for or against TARP in this Chamber, knows that money was intended to go to pay down the deficit. And to take that \$150 billion and spend it on more wasteful Washington spending is putting it right on the backs of our kids and grandkids. That's going to happen right after this vote.

Who are we kidding? We're not kidding anybody. I just think it's time to put the brakes on all of it. Let's get really serious about cutting spending. And the way we start is by saying no to increasing the debt limit.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, let me recognize for 1 minute the Majority Leader, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), a voice for fiscal reason in this institution.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

A little over a year ago, Mr. BOEHNER and I spoke on a bill that I said would be noted as a day of consequence in the House of Representatives. That bill was to, at the request of President Bush and Secretary Paulson and Ben Bernanke, give some \$700 billion to the Treasury to try to stabilize the financial sector of our economy. Mr. BOEHNER voted for that. My friend, Mr. BLUNT, voted for that. I believe Mr. CANTOR voted for that. Others of you voted for that. And many on our side voted for that bill. It failed.

And we came back here a few days later, on Friday, and that bill was called up again. It was called up again because we knew that there really wasn't an option. Mr. Bernanke, President Bush's appointee as Chairman of the Federal Reserve, said that we were at risk of going into a depression if we did not vote for that bill. Nobody wanted to vote for that bill on either side of the aisle. That was a bill that we ultimately concluded on that Friday, approximately half of the Republican side of the aisle, a little more than half on my side of the aisle, was a bill that we needed to pass to avoid the risk of depression.

Since that time, over the next 4 months, we saw an erosion in the economy, not a depression, but the worst recession we had seen in 8 years. Now I have a speech here that we've prepared. I'm not going to give it because it, to some degree, points the finger at one another. And I agree with Mr. BOEHNER. There's blame to go around. We have been concerned about cutting revenues and increasing spending during the first part of this decade. You have been concerned about the spending that we believed was necessary to make to try to create jobs and bring our economy back.

Mr. BOEHNER and I disagree on the impact of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Since its passage, the stock market has gone from 6,500 to 10,500.

Anybody who opens up their 401(k) or Keogh or Thrift Savings Plan believes that we've made progress on that because their value has gone up about 60 percent. That's progress, but not success. We want to get back to where it was in terms of the value of those plans.

In addition, in the last month of the Bush administration, we lost 741,000 jobs, after adopting a policy that many believed, on your side of the aisle, would lift our economy. And, in fact, it did for a while. But it did not create the kind of jobs you wanted. And, in fact, on average, over the 8 years of the Bush administration, it produced approximately 4,200 jobs per month, on average, in comparison with the 216,000 jobs, on average, per month that the Clinton administration saw during its term.

So we could point fingers, but that would not be particularly useful. I have listened to this debate, and I am chagrined. And I want to plead guilty, because I've demagogued this issue as well. We had a quote presented about the morality of incurring debt. It was taken a little out of context, but we all say things that we look back on. And I voted against increasing the debt. It was a demagoguing vote. I voted four times against raising the debt. It was a demagoguing vote. I want to admit that and tell people. Why? Because I didn't believe then, nor do I believe now, that not paying America's bills is an option that Americans expect of us. Americans expect us to pay our bills. Some Americans would like us not to incur some bills for war, but if we do incur bills for war, they would like us to pay for it. Some Americans would not like us to incur bills for nutritional programs or education or whatever else may be, too much, too little, but if we do incur those bills, Americans expect us to pay the bill.

I have a list here of everybody who spoke who was here who voted to increase the debt limit four times during the time that you were in charge of the House and of the Presidency. And we didn't support it. My suspicion is that we will find ourselves in the same place today. You all are not responsible for the running of the government or the passing of policy. We are. I understand that. And so my presumption is, perhaps, to a person, as we did on this side of the aisle, you will vote against this bill.

And so I say to my friends on this side of the aisle, the American people have given us a responsibility. The American people have reposed in us a trust. And this year, in meeting that confidence and trust, we have taken some very tough votes. One of the things I said that was quoted that was immoral, that's the quote you used, and if you take out the whole quote, which a lot of times none of us do, we take the part of the quote that we like, I said that not to pay for what we buy, and to jettison PAYGO, was not right.

□ 1600

One of the reasons that we find ourselves in this position is because we haven't adopted a statutory PAYGO, and we should adopt statutory PAYGO. I understand my friends on this side of the aisle are not clapping. And the reason you're not clapping is because you believe, correctly, that that will constrain you in effecting tax cuts, because you believe that cutting taxes does not create debt.

The tragedy is, during the 8 years President Bush was President and you were in charge—because we couldn't pass any economic policy past President Bush's budget veto—you incurred \$2 trillion of debt as you cut revenues and increased spending at a greater rate than was increased under the Clinton administration, and you were in charge of everything. But Mr. BOEHNER is correct, my grandchildren and his don't care whether you did it, we did it, or we did it together.

But my colleagues on this side of the aisle, if we take seriously that oath to protect and preserve this Nation, there is no one on either side of the aisle, Republican or Democrat, conservative or liberal, who will rationalize that America's not paying its debt is a good policy, because all of us know it is a disastrous policy and that the consequences of not passing this bill, in the stock market, globally with our creditors, and, yes, with Mom and Pop running that store in my town and your town, will be very substantial and unacceptable.

So we come, as I said on the TARP vote, to a day of consequences. Not every day is a day of consequence in this House, the people's House. We vote on suspension bills and post offices and this, that, and the other. And even the bills that we'll consider next, we'll send it to the Senate or we won't send it to the Senate, and the world will little note nor long remember, as Abraham Lincoln said. But if America and its duly elected Representatives say to the rest of the world, We will not pay our bills, that will be of consequence.

It is not about pointing fingers. It is about taking responsibility. It is about showing courage to do what all of us know. Whatever the rhetoric on this floor has been today, what all of us know is the only option for a responsible country, for a country that is perceived around the world as the wealthiest country on the face of the Earth, and for us to say this day, We will not pay our bills, that the consequences in January to the person who receives Social Security, the consequences to the Defense Department—not that they won't pay their bills. They're going to have to under the emergency clause. But the fact of the matter is, my friends, this is absolutely essential to do.

Therefore, on my side of the aisle, I ask us to do it. And don't point fingers at their side if they don't do it, because we didn't do it. And very frankly, my friends, we have to stop that. We have

to stop it for whoever is in charge, because Americans expect better of us.

I ask you, therefore, as we consider this, we ought to vote on it not because we agreed with policy A or policy B or tax cut Y or tax increase Z, but because we know—and I tell my young friend who spoke on the floor about fiscal responsibility who is here for the first time—as we debate these issues on spending and cutting, that they are legitimate to debate, discuss, and vote however one believes is necessary.

But in the final analysis, when the roll is called as to whether America will be a responsible debtor, whether we incurred that debt as a result of decreasing taxes, which we did, or increased spending, which we have, it matters not. What matters is that America pays its bills. Vote for this bill.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I voted for legislation increasing the debt ceiling that will get us two months into the next year. We are dealing with the sad consequence of Americans living beyond their means for the last eight years. Even though I have argued and voted against these expansions, such as an unfunded and ill-advised war, an unfunded expansion of Medicare, and tax cuts that were not sustainable, I nonetheless feel an obligation to increase the debt ceiling so that the federal government can continue to operate.

This vote allows the government to continue to pay Social Security benefits, Medicaid and Medicare support, and the salaries of those serving in our uniformed services.

At a time of continued challenge for the economy, we have higher demands for countercyclical programs like food stamps, unemployment benefits and support for state and local infrastructure projects. Unemployment and the economy would be much worse had we not made the recovery investment early this year, but even that has not been sufficient for the economy to fully rebound. It would be the height of irresponsibility for Congress to shut down the government, especially while we face these incredible challenges.

In the long run, Congress will have to address comprehensively the level of government service, the nature of our revenue system, and how we extract more value from federal investments. It is in this context that we can constructively address our economic challenges, including our investments in job creation and reducing the federal deficit. This has been my top priority in this Congress as in previous sessions and should be at the top of the congressional agenda as we move forward. In the meantime, raising the debt ceiling is a critical factor to keep the economy recovering and the government functioning.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to vote against allowing the United States to default on its debt, although not otherwise in favor of increasing the debt ceiling. As my colleagues know, this is the fourth time we've done that since enactment of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act in July 2008, just as the economic crisis was exploding upon us. Although a comprehensive and expeditious response was necessary, each such increase has represented hundreds of billions of dollars in additional debt.

In July 2008 Congress increased the debt ceiling by \$800 billion. A mere three months

later, in October 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act increased the debt ceiling by another \$700 billion all because of President Bush's decision to pursue two wars on borrowed money. Four months after that, in February 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act increased the debt ceiling yet again by \$789 billion because of the continued decline of the economy and efforts to deal with it. And today, we increase it by \$290 billion more, to bring the ceiling to a staggering \$12,394,000,000,000. The fact that the current increase is much smaller than the previous increases is no consolation, since the Treasury Department has indicated that it will only cover obligations due until February 11, 2010—a mere two months from now. Not to mention the fact that the entire debt ceiling was only about that much—\$300 billion—during World War II.

These increases don't come for free—we're mortgaging our future on them. We have voted to accelerate inflation and increase our long-term fiscal challenges. Before next February arrives, we must all give intensive thought to how to return this country to the surplus conditions in enjoyed in the late 1990s. Between fiscal years 1998 and 2001, the federal government ran at a surplus and the debt ceiling only increased by \$450 billion. The surplus vanished after fiscal year 2001, and the debt ceiling has increased by more than ten times that amount (\$44.66 trillion) since then.

This deficit spending has provided much-needed economic stimulus in a time of crippling economic recession, and there is no dispute that we urgently needed to implement such stimulus measures over the course of the past year. But we are now in recovery, and it is time to get this economic train back on the right track. I support this increase with no pleasure, and I look forward to working with all my colleagues to bring down the debt ceiling as soon as possible.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, it is with great reservation that I vote for H.R. 4314, a bill to increase the statutory debt limit by \$290 billion. While I am keenly aware of the need for such action to ensure that the Federal Government doesn't default on its obligations, this represents a greater problem of borrowing and spending that we must begin to address now.

There is no doubt in my mind that the actions taken by this Congress over the past year prevented a serious recession from turning into a calamitous economic depression. I also know that there are many families in my State that will require continued support and assistance as we cope with a 12.9 percent unemployment rate. However, as we attempt to enact policies that further stimulate the economy and get people back to work, we cannot lose sight of our fiscal challenges. We must refocus on deficit reduction and chart a course to a sustainable budgetary path.

That is why I was pleased to vote for the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act, PAYGO, Act, which passed the House on July 22nd. This bill reestablishes the same rules enacted in the 1990's which led to record surpluses, by requiring that new mandatory spending increases or tax reductions be fully offset. Unfortunately, the Senate has not yet acted on this measure, but I look forward to working with them and my colleagues in the House to ensure that we reduce our deficit and debt obligations as we achieve continued economic stability.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4314, which will increase the statutory debt limit by an amount sufficient to cover obligations through February 11, 2010.

As we take concrete steps to bolster our economic recovery while getting the nation's fiscal house in order, this measure will ensure the uninterrupted operation of government into the first part of next year. Insodoing, it affirms the full faith and credit of the United States, supports job creation and economic growth, and gives the House and Senate additional time to reach agreement on appropriate budget targets for the out years. Importantly, this temporary legislation is also offered alongside the House's twice-expressed commitment to statutory PAYGO legislation, whose use has been demonstrated to bring our budgets back into balance over time.

Accordingly, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. HELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the resolution and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 976, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HELLER. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of H.R. 4314 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3714, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 214, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 988]

#### AYES—218

Abercrombie	Carnahan	Dicks
Ackerman	Carson (IN)	Dingell
Altmire	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Andrews	Chandler	Doyle
Arcuri	Chu	Edwards (MD)
Baca	Clarke	Edwards (TX)
Baird	Clay	Ellison
Baldwin	Cleaver	Engel
Barrow	Clyburn	Eshoo
Bean	Cohen	Etheridge
Becerra	Connolly (VA)	Farr
Berkley	Conyers	Fattah
Berman	Cooper	Filner
Berry	Costa	Frank (MA)
Bishop (GA)	Costello	Fudge
Bishop (NY)	Courtney	Garamendi
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gonzalez
Boren	Cuellar	Gordon (TN)
Boswell	Cummings	Green, Al
Boucher	Dahlkemper	Green, Gene
Boyd	Davis (AL)	Grijalva
Brady (PA)	Davis (CA)	Gutierrez
Braley (IA)	Davis (IL)	Hall (NY)
Brown, Corrine	Davis (TN)	Hare
Butterfield	DeFazio	Harman
Capps	DeGette	Hastings (FL)
Capuano	Delahunt	Heinrich
Cardoza	DeLauro	Herseth Sandlin

Higgins	McGovern	Sanchez, Loretta
Hill	McMahon	Sarbanes
Himes	Meeks (NY)	Schakowsky
Hincheey	Michaud	Schiff
Hinojosa	Miller (NC)	Schradner
Hirono	Miller, George	Schwartz
Holden	Mollohan	Scott (GA)
Holt	Moore (KS)	Scott (VA)
Honda	Moore (WI)	Serrano
Hoyer	Moran (VA)	Sestak
Inslee	Murphy (CT)	Shea-Porter
Israel	Murphy, Patrick	Sherman
Jackson (IL)	Murtha	Shuler
Jackson-Lee	Nadler (NY)	Sires
(TX)	Napolitano	Skelton
Johnson (GA)	Neal (MA)	Slaughter
Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar	Smith (WA)
Kagen	Obey	Snyder
Kanjorski	Oliver	Spratt
Kaptur	Ortiz	Stark
Kennedy	Pallone	Stupak
Kildee	Pascarell	Sutton
Kilpatrick (MI)	Pastor (AZ)	Tanner
Kilroy	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Kind	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Klein (FL)	Perlmutter	Tierney
Langevin	Peterson	Tonko
Larsen (WA)	Pingree (ME)	Towns
Larson (CT)	Polis (CO)	Tsongas
Lee (CA)	Pomeroy	Van Hollen
Levin	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Lewis (GA)	Quigley	Walz
Lipinski	Rahall	Wasserman
Loebach	Rangel	Schultz
Lofgren, Zoe	Reyes	Waters
Lowey	Richardson	Watson
Lujan	Rodriguez	Watt
Lynch	Ross	Waxman
Maloney	Rothman (NJ)	Weiner
Markey (MA)	Roybal-Allard	Welch
Marshall	Ruppersberger	Wexler
Matheson	Rush	Wilson (OH)
Matsui	Ryan (OH)	Woolsey
McCarthy (NY)	Salazar	Wu
McColum	Sánchez, Linda	Yarmuth
McDermott	T.	

#### NOES—214

Aderholt	Conaway	Issa
Adler (NJ)	Crenshaw	Jenkins
Akin	Culberson	Johnson (IL)
Alexander	Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam
Austria	Deal (GA)	Jones
Bachmann	Dent	Jordan (OH)
Bachus	Diaz-Balart, L.	King (IA)
Barrett (SC)	Diaz-Balart, M.	King (NY)
Bartlett	Donnelly (IN)	Kingston
Barton (TX)	Dreier	Kirk
Biggert	Driehaus	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Blibray	Duncan	Kissell
Bilirakis	Ehlers	Kline (MN)
Bishop (UT)	Ellsworth	Kosmas
Blackburn	Emerson	Kratovil
Blunt	Fallin	Kucinich
Boccheri	Flake	Lamborn
Boehner	Fleming	Lance
Bonner	Forbes	Latham
Bono Mack	Fortenberry	LaTourrette
Boozman	Foster	Latta
Boustany	Fox	Lee (NY)
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Lewis (CA)
Bright	Frelinghuysen	Linder
Broun (GA)	Galleghy	LoBiondo
Brown (SC)	Garrett (NJ)	Lucas
Brown-Waite,	Gerlach	Luetkemeyer
Ginny	Giffords	Lummis
Buchanan	Gingrey (GA)	Lungren, Daniel
Burgess	Gohmert	E.
Burton (IN)	Goodlatte	Mack
Buyer	Granger	Maffei
Calvert	Graves	Manzullo
Camp	Grayson	Marchant
Campbell	Griffith	Markey (CO)
Cantor	Guthrie	Massa
Cao	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (CA)
Capito	Halvorson	McCaul
Carney	Harper	McClintock
Carter	Hastings (WA)	McCotter
Cassidy	Heller	McHenry
Castle	Hensarling	McIntyre
Chaffetz	Herger	McKeon
Childers	Hodes	McMorris
Coble	Hoekstra	Rodgers
Coffman (CO)	Hunter	McNerney
Cole	Inglis	Meek (FL)

Melancon Price (GA) Smith (TX)  
Mica Putnam Souder  
Miller (FL) Rehberg Space  
Miller (MI) Reichert Stearns  
Miller, Gary Roe (TN) Sullivan  
Minnick Rogers (AL) Taylor  
Mitchell Rogers (KY) Teague  
Moran (KS) Rogers (MI) Terry  
Murphy (NY) Rohrabacher  
Murphy, Tim Rooney Thompson (PA)  
Myrick Ros-Lehtinen Thornberry  
Neugebauer Roskam Tiahrt  
Nunes Royce Tiberi  
Nye Ryan (WI) Titus  
Olson Scalise Turner  
Owens Schauer Upton  
Paul Schmidt Visclosky  
Paulsen Schock Walden  
Pence Sensenbrenner Wamp  
Perriello Sessions Westmoreland  
Peters Shadegg Whitfield  
Petri Shimkus Wilson (SC)  
Pitts Shuster Wittman  
Platts Simpson Wolf  
Poe (TX) Smith (NE) Young (AK)  
Posey Smith (NJ)

## NOT VOTING—3

Radanovich Speier Young (FL)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1625

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## DANIEL PEARL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3714, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3714, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

## RECORDED VOTE

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 403, noes 12, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 989]

AYES—403

Abercrombie Barrow Bonner  
Ackerman Bartlett Bono Mack  
Aderholt Bean Boozman  
Adler (NJ) Becerra Boren  
Akin Berkley Boswell  
Alexander Berman Boucher  
Altmire Berry Boustany  
Andrews Biggert Boyd  
Arcuri Bilbray Brady (PA)  
Austria Bilirakis Brady (TX)  
Baca Bishop (GA) Braley (IA)  
Bachmann Bishop (NY) Bright  
Bachus Blackburn Brown (SC)  
Baird Blumenauer Brown, Corrine  
Baldwin Blunt Buchanan  
Barrett (SC) Boccieri Burgess

Burton (IN) Guthrie McIntyre  
Butterfield Gutierrez McKeon  
Calvert Hall (NY) McMahon  
Camp Hall (TX) McMorris  
Campbell Halvorson Rodgers  
Cantor Hare McNeerney  
Cao Harman Meek (FL)  
Capito Harper Meeks (NY)  
Capps Hastings (FL) Melancon  
Capuano Hastings (WA) Mica  
Cardoza Heinrich Michaud  
Carnahan Heller Miller (FL)  
Carney Hensarling Miller (MI)  
Carson (IN) Herger Miller (NC)  
Carter Herseth Sandlin Miller, Gary  
Cassidy Higgins Miller, George  
Castle Hill Minnick  
Castor (FL) Himes Mitchell  
Chaffetz Hinchey Mollohan  
Chandler Hinojosa Moore (KS)  
Childers Hirono Moore (WI)  
Chu Hodes Moran (KS)  
Clarke Hoekstra Moran (VA)  
Clay Holden Murphy (CT)  
Cleaver Holt Murphy, Patrick  
Clyburn Honda Murphy, Tim  
Coble Hoyer Myrick  
Coffman (CO) Hunter Nadler (NY)  
Cohen Inglis Napolitano  
Cole Inslee Neal (MA)  
Connolly (VA) Israel Neugebauer  
Conyers Issa Nunes  
Cooper Nye  
Costa Jackson (IL) Oberstar  
Costello Jackson-Lee  
Courtney (TX)  
Crenshaw Jenkins  
Crowley Johnson (GA)  
Cuellar Johnson (IL)  
Culberson Johnson, E. B.  
Cummings Johnson, Sam  
Dahlkemper Jones  
Davis (AL) Kagen  
Davis (CA) Kanjorski  
Davis (IL) Kaptur  
Davis (KY) Kennedy  
Davis (TN) Kildee  
Deal (GA) Kilroy  
DeFazio Kind  
DeGette King (NY)  
Delahunt Kingston  
DeLauro Kirk  
Dent Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Diaz-Balart, L. Kissell  
Diaz-Balart, M. Klein (FL)  
Dicks Kline (MN)  
Dingell Kosmas  
Doggett Kratovil  
Donnelly (IN) Kucinich  
Doyle Lamborn  
Dreier Lance  
Driehaus Langevin  
Edwards (MD) Larsen (WA)  
Edwards (TX) Larson (CT)  
Ehlers Latham  
Ellison LaTourette  
Ellsworth Latta  
Emerson Lee (CA)  
Engel Lee (NY)  
Eshoo Levin  
Etheridge Lewis (CA)  
Fallin Lewis (GA)  
Farr Linder  
Fattah Lipinski  
Filner LoBiondo  
Flake Loeb sack  
Fleming Lofgren, Zoe  
Forbes Lucas  
Fortenberry Luetkemeyer  
Foster Luján  
Frank (MA) Lungren, Daniel  
Franks (AZ) E.  
Frelinghuysen Lynch  
Fudge Maloney  
Gallegly Manzullo  
Garamendi Markey (CO)  
Gerlach Markey (MA)  
Giffords Marshall  
Gingrey (GA) Massa  
Gonzalez Matheson  
Goodlatte Matsui  
Gordon (TN) McCarthy (CA)  
Granger McCarthy (NY)  
Graves McCaul  
Grayson McCollum  
Green, Al McCotter  
Green, Gene McDermott  
Griffith McGovern  
Grijalva McHenry

Serrano Sessions Stark  
Sestak Stearns  
Shadegg Stupak  
Shea-Porter Sullivan  
Sherman Sutton  
Shimkus Tanner  
Shuler Taylor  
Shuster Teague  
Simpson Terry  
Sires Thompson (CA)  
Skelton Thompson (MS)  
Slaughter Thompson (PA)  
Smith (NE) Thornberry  
Smith (NJ) Tiahrt  
Smith (TX) Tiberi  
Smith (WA) Tierney  
Snyder Tonko  
Souder Towns  
Space Tsongas  
Spratt Turner  
Upton

## NOES—12

Barton (TX) Duncan Marchant  
Broun (GA) Foxx McClintock  
Brown-Waite, Garrett (NJ) Paul  
Ginny Gohmert  
Conaway Lummis

## NOT VOTING—19

Bishop (UT) Maffei Wasserman  
Boehner Murphy (NY) Schultz  
Buyer Murtha Waxman  
Jordan (OH) Peterson Whitfield  
Kilpatrick (MI) Radanovich Wilson (OH)  
King (IA) Speier Young (FL)  
Lowey Titus

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1636

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to include in the Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices information about freedom of the press in foreign countries, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I was unable to make today's votes on the House floor due to a family illness. Had I been present I would have voted as follows:

“Present” on rollcall vote No. 987, on the Quorum call.

“No” on rollcall vote No. 988, the motion to adopt H.R. 4314, to permit continued financing of government operations which is done by increasing the national debt limit.

“Yes” on rollcall vote No. 989, to suspend the rules and adopt H.R. 3714, the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009.

## JOBS FOR MAIN STREET ACT, 2010

Mr. OBEY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 976, I call up the bill (H.R. 2847) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes,